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Germany: The Ulbricht regime has banned entry to East Germany and transit to West Berlin by members of the extremist National Democratic Party or people "engaged in neo-Nazi activities."

The decree of itself poses no significant new threat to West German civilian access to Berlin. The East Germans have long controlled West German access to the city. The decree merely establishes another issue which could be used to interfere with such traffic. Allied access is not affected.

A statement accompanying the decree suggests that it may represent in part a stronger reminder by Pankow to Eastern Europe, with Moscow's approval, that Bonn continues to pursue "revanchist and militaristic" policies and is not to be trusted. The East Germans may hope that their action will make it more difficult for Eastern European states to deal with Bonn.

Pankow probably hopes to embarrass Bonn, now faced with the prospect of having to protect extremists it does not view with favor. The East Germans may also hope that the decree will cause some dissension within the Bonn coalition. They are aware that some coalition members have called for a ban on this particular extremist party.

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Nonproliferation Treaty: The draft treaty will be sent to the UN on 15 March despite several countries' dissatisfaction with it.

Amendments adopted in recent weeks at Geneva and the security assurances the US, the UK, and the USSR have offered to the nonnuclear powers have not silenced such leading critics as India, Rumania, Brazil and West Germany.

A West German memorandum delivered in Geneva on 8 March asks that a ban on nuclear blackmail be written into the text and that the treaty be made easier to review and amend. It also asks that the treaty reflect pledges of the nuclear powers to move toward nuclear disarmament and to accept inspection of their civilian nuclear plants. The US and the UK have agreed to accept such inspection, but the USSR has not.

| The UN | debate on the draft is expected to begin in |
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| late April. I | Further amendments could be considered |
| at that time. | |

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Indonesia: The government's military leadership may be forced to compromise when Congress, the nation's highest policy-making body, convenes on 21 March. It will consider the elevation of Suharto from acting to full president, the postponement of elections, and national policy guidelines. Civilian politicians, already soured by the arbitrary reshuffling of the legislature last month, were further dismayed by the recent detention of several political leaders who allegedly violated a ban on demonstrations. Suharto seems assured of being named full president, but the army may have to reduce its demands for a five-year presidential term and a five-year postponement of elections.

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*Panama: The National Assembly ended a four-hour session last night without taking a vote to impeach President Robles. After hearing the investigating commission's recommendation that the charges against the president be accepted, pro-government deputies requested that all documentary evidence be read into the record—a delaying tactic that could last for several days. Although no date was set for the next session, the Assembly may convene again today.

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